

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-8 (Canceled).

Claim 9 (Currently Amended): ~~A~~ The method for producing an anatase-type titanium oxide powder according to claim 8 comprising preheating titanium tetrachloride, oxygen gas, hydrogen gas, and steam at 450 to 600°C and reacting the preheated titanium tetrachloride, oxygen gas, hydrogen gas, and steam in a gaseous phase, wherein the amounts of oxygen gas, hydrogen gas, and steam supplied are respectively 60 to 90 l, 60 to 90 l, and ~~240 to 600~~ 240 to 400 l per 1 l of titanium tetrachloride gas.

Claim 10 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the preheating temperature is from 500 to 600°C.

Claim 11 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the amounts of oxygen gas and hydrogen gas are 70 to 90 l per 1 l of titanium tetrachloride gas.

Claim 12 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the amounts of oxygen gas and hydrogen gas are 80 to 90 l per 1 l of titanium tetrachloride gas.

Claim 13 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the anatase-type titanium oxide powder obtained has a BET specific surface area of 20 to 80 m²/g.

Claim 14 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the anatase-type titanium oxide powder obtained has a BET specific surface area of 20 to 60 m²/g.

Claim 15 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the anatase-type titanium oxide powder obtained has a BET specific surface area of 20 to 40 m²/g.

Claim 16 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the anatase-type titanium oxide powder obtained has a ratio of rutile to anatase of 10% or less.

Claim 17 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the anatase-type titanium oxide powder obtained has a ratio of rutile to anatase of 8% or less.

Claim 18 (New): The method according to claim 9, wherein the anatase-type titanium oxide powder obtained has a ratio of rutile to anatase of 5% or less.